

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
AIKEN DIVISION

Charles Heyward Crosby,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-03015-TMC
)	
vs.)	
)	
Andrew Saul, ¹ Acting Commissioner)	
of Social Security,)	ORDER
)	
Defendant.)	
)	
_____)	

On December 27, 2019, Plaintiff Charles Heyward Crosby filed a Motion for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412, on the bases that he was the prevailing party and that the position taken by the Commissioner in this action was not substantially justified. (ECF No. 31). On January 9, 2020, the parties filed a joint stipulation for an award of attorney’s fees pursuant to the EAJA. (ECF No. 32).

Under the EAJA, a court shall award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party² in certain civil actions against the United States unless it finds that the government’s position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). The district courts have discretion to determine a reasonable fee award and whether that award should be made in excess of the statutory cap. *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 571–74 (1988); *May v. Sullivan*, 936 F.2d 176, 177 (4th Cir. 1991). The district courts also have broad discretion to set the attorney fee amount. In determining the fee award, “[e]xorbitant, unfounded, or procedurally

¹ Andrew Saul is now the Commissioner of Social Security and is automatically substituted as a party pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d).

² A party who wins a remand pursuant to sentence four of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), is a prevailing party for EAJA purposes. *See Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 300–302 (1993). The remand in this case was made pursuant to sentence four. (ECF No. 20).

defective fee applications . . . are matters that the district court can recognize and discount.” *Comm’r, I.N.S. v. Jean*, 496 U.S. 154, 163 (1990). Additionally, the court should not only consider the “position taken by the United States in the civil action,” but also the “action or failure to act by the agency upon which the civil action is based.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(D), as amended by P.L. 99-80, § 2(c)(2)(B).

The Plaintiff has asked for the payment of attorney’s fees in the amount of \$5250.00. (ECF No. 31). On January 9, 2020, the parties stipulated to the payment of \$4800.00 in attorney’s fees. (ECF No. 32). Despite this stipulation, the court is obligated under the EAJA to determine if the fee is proper. *See Design & Prod., Inc. v. United States*, 21 Cl. Ct. 145, 152 (1990) (holding that under the EAJA, “it is the court’s responsibility to independently assess the appropriateness and measure of attorney’s fees to be awarded in a particular case, whether or not an amount is offered as representing the agreement of the parties in the form of a proposed stipulation”). Applying the above standard to the facts of this case, the court concludes that the Commissioner’s position was not substantially justified. Furthermore, after a thorough review of the record, the court finds that the stipulated fee request is appropriate. Accordingly, the court **GRANTS** the Motion for Attorney’s Fees (ECF No. 31) as modified by the stipulation of the parties (ECF No. 32) and orders that the Plaintiff be awarded the \$4800.00 in attorney’s fees.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Timothy M. Cain
United States District Judge

Anderson, South Carolina
January 10, 2020

³ The court notes that the fees must be paid to Plaintiff. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586, 593 (2010) (holding that the plain text of the EAJA requires that attorney’s fees be awarded to the litigant, thus subjecting the EAJA fees to offset of any pre-existing federal debts); *see also Stephens v. Astrue*, 565 F.3d 131, 139 (4th Cir. 2009) (holding the same).